

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1857.

NUMBER 149.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THURSTON, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal
Subscription \$10; Tri-Weekly \$9; Weekly \$8; Evening
Subscription \$9; Tri-Weekly \$8; Weekly \$7.

CLOTH PRICES.—In Advance—500 yards of Tri-
Weekly for \$25; Weekly—copy 2 years \$25; 2 copies 1 year
\$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$150 each. Weekly Bul-
letin—11 copies for \$10.

Printed by us, and are payable in advance.
When the last County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance), the amount described for
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued,
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as had been our
custom.

What is paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if paid in good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at the risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 10 lines..... One square, 10 lines
aggregate..... \$1.00 aggregate, one month..... \$6.00
Do, each additional inch..... Do, two months..... 10.00
Do, one week..... 2.25 Do, three months..... 12.00
Do, two weeks..... 3.50 Do, four months..... 15.00
Do, three weeks..... 4.75 Do, six months..... 18.00
Do, four weeks..... 6.00 Do, nine months..... 22.00
Standing card, four lines or less, per annum..... \$15.00
One square, changeable weekly, per annum..... 40.00
Do, two times per week per annum..... 60.00
Do, three times do..... 100.00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisement established at the rate of \$1 for first insertion
and \$0.50 for each subsequent one, \$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month
and payment exacted.
Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.
Local estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and
executive sales, and all other notices, bills, circulars, or
similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-
price.

Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and
funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial
columns and intended to promote private interests, 20
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the
editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by
the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and
12% cents for each continuance; each change considered a
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
month, \$6 for each subsequent month.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,
one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each
square (10 lines or less) first insertion..... \$1.00
Each continuance..... 75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, if they
are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged
one-half the above prices; if inserted in the Evening Bulletin,
one-half the above prices.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop
advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,
otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract yearly advertisements will be discontinued
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1857.

The efforts of the Vigilance Committee in
California to obtain an amnesty from the Legislature
for their past offences have proved altogether fruit-
less. An overwhelming majority of both branches
of the California Legislature unite in virtually con-
demning the Committee. This is right and proper.
It is due not only to the dignity of law but to the
best interests of society. It was the perfection of
absurdity to think of asking the sanction of law for
such an outrageous anomaly as the Vigilance Com-
mittee.

The New York Herald, referring to the Dal-
Clarendon treaty as amended by the Senate,
says:

As far as possible, the entangling policy of the
Clayton-Bulwer stock-jobbing convention is to be
superseded by the mutual policy between the con-
tracting parties of non-intervention in the domestic
affairs of the Central American States.

The Herald is probably mistaken. All reliable
accounts agree that the amendments of the Senate
do not touch the great leading features of the treaty.

The Shelby News reports the following fire in
that county: On the night of the 16th instant, the
dwelling house, kitchen, and smoke-house of Mr.
Jonathan A. Yount, on the turnpike, two miles east
from Clay village, in this county, all his provisions,
forty bushels of wheat, &c., were destroyed by fire.
A portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is
estimated at \$1,500, and is very heavy to Mr. Yount.
The fire is believed to have been the work of an in-
cendiary.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The first eclipse of the
sun in the present year will occur this afternoon. In
all that part of the United States west of the meri-
dian of Washington, the eclipse will be partial and
visible; but east of Washington invisible. The time
of the beginning of the eclipse, from Washington
west to the Mississippi river, will vary from two to
three minutes to forty-five minutes before sunset.
The sun will set partially eclipsed west of Wash-
ington.

WAD FISHERY.—On Monday last, Mr. Schadd,
of the Woodland Garden, baited a matrimonial
hook and caught a gold-fish of the first water. As
yet he has not "reel'd" home—but he has made a
haul that many a piscatorial gentleman will regret,
and be envious of. Although Schadd is an odd
fish, we are confident that he will beget many a
minnow as he disports through the stream of time,
on his way to the great ocean of eternity. May
they have many fishes—"very like a whale!"

NAPLES.—The blood-thirsty tyrant of this beau-
tiful Kingdom seems to grow more cruel and relent-
less with each passing hour. The world is ringing
with the story of his daily brutality. It would seem
as if human nature could no longer tolerate such an
infernal despot. It ought not to be expected to.
The gods long since made King Bomba mad, it is
high time they had destroyed him.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Americans of the
third ward have nominated Curran Pope and V.
Overall as candidates for Common Councilmen, and
A. S. Woodruff as candidate for School Trustee.

In the Fourth ward the Americans have nominated
Alex. Duvall for Alderman; A. B. Semple and Thos.
Shanks for Common Councilmen; and Dr. R. Son-
derby for School Trustee.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—We have been furnish-
ed with the following private dispatches, from New
Orleans, of yesterday's date:

Prime Sugar 10%@1c; market excited. Molasses
dull. Clear sides 13%4c, and scarce; ribbed sides
12c, and dull; shoulders abundant and dull at 10c;
prime tierce lard 14%4c; mers pork \$23.

Jo. R. Thomas, Esq., one of the firm of
Graves & Thomas, Lebanon, Ky., passed through
the city last week, on his way to Rockport, Ark.,
for the purpose of locating. Mr. Thomas is a law-
yer of standing, and we recommend him to the citi-
zens and community generally.

Intelligence from Texas to the 14th inst.
speaks of the promising condition of the wheat crop.
There was a very general white frost on the night of
the 12th.

Ole Bull's son is now dangerously ill in New
York, and he himself is still suffering with the li-
gering prostration of a long and weary illness.

More COAL.—The Windsor arrived yesterday
with six barges, containing about 60,000 bushels
Pomeroy coal.

An Irishman was arrested yesterday for steal-
ing a lot of carpenter's tools.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Portland, Deline's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

The river was rising yesterday at the rate of about
half an inch per hour, and last evening there were
5 feet water on the Falls and 7 feet 7 inches in the
canal. The weather last night became a little cold-
er than it has been.

The Kentucky river had risen considerably and
was still rising yesterday.

For New Orleans.—The elegant steamer David
White will leave for New Orleans this evening.
The White has elegant accommodations and sumptuous
fare, and Capt. McGill is a careful and attentive
commander.

For St. Louis.—The fine and popular steamer
Southerner, Capt. Trippett, is the packet for St.
Louis to-day. She is one of the most splendid
packets in the trade.

The low-pressure steamer, Jacob Strader, in
charge of Capt. Barker, is the mailboat for Cincin-
nati to-day.

The H. Bridges leaves for Green River, the Dove
for the Kentucky river, the Rock City for Nashville,
and the Arkansas Traveler for Memphis, to-day.

The steamer D. A. Given was sold yesterday
to Capt. Champagne and Messrs. Long & Lemon
for \$400.

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tion and \$0.50 for each subsequent one, \$1 per week for each name.

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These stanzas from our young friend Minnie
are as beautiful as the star they are addressed to:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

ALCYONE.

Beautiful, beautiful star,
Floating in soft, silver light,
Throned in ethereal air,
Glory and pride of the night!

Wild is the witchery horn of thy beams,
Flashes of splendor, myriads gleam,
Sweetly and silently charming my dreams,
Al-cy-one, beautiful star!

Angels have made thee their home—
Down from their dwellings so fair
Gushes of melody come—
Voices and harps on the air.

Telling what raptures pass by with the hours,
Radiant with sunshine and blushing with flowers,
Vision of love in thy glorious bower,
Al-cy-one, beautiful star!

Beautiful star, is there room,
Room on thy love-lighted shore
Where our chilled flowers may bloom
Blighted by sorrow no more;

Where we may sit through the long, summer day
Listening to music of fountains at play
Charming our souls from their sadness away,
Al-cy-one, beautiful star!

Beautiful, beautiful star!
Oft as the night-watches roll
Come there a voice from afar;
Come there a voice to my soul

Bidding me fly to a lovelier clime
Where in thy bower, untroubled by care,
Love ever reigns with a glory sublime,
Al-cy-one, beautiful star!

Erskine, who was on board the line-of-battle ship Orion, at
Pearl Key Lagoon. He arrived on the following morning,
when the Convoys and the Rescues were released. This is
all of the narrative we have inspired down to the time I left
for the Tennessean.

Since evening at Aspinwall I have obtained the following
concerning the operations on the Pacific side. Since Gen.
Walker returned to Rivas from San Juan del Sur he has
had a force of only 500 effective men, and about 1,400 sick
and wounded men, including officers, as well as privates,
who were laid up in the hospitals. The last fight at Rivas was the bombardment of San Juan del Sur, when
Gen. Walker sent out a detachment with artillery to fire
on the town, not as is asserted, with the intention of taking
it, but simply by way of intimidating the Allies. After
driving the forces of the Walker force fell back upon Rivas
with some loss.

The Attack on Rivas.

On the 6th of March the Allies surrounded and attacked
Rivas, Gen. Walker's headquarters. They are reported to
have been about 2,000 strong. The first attack was made
upon the Arsenal, from which they were driven, after
standing three rounds of canister. The next charge was
made upon the hospital on the no. 1/2 th of the town.
And here the Allies were driven back with great loss.
In the third attack all the forces of the Allies concentrated
on the south side near the Quartermaster's office.
They were allowed to approach very near to the plaza, in
the narrow streets, and when there a cannonade was opened
upon them, it destroyed a large number. They stood
ten rounds of canister before they retreated. Their loss
is estimated at 300. The remainder fell back upon their
fortifications at San Jorge.

Sir Robert McClure among the *Free-Blowers*.

By the kindness of Lieut. Col. Rawle I have been per-
mitted to copy the following report of a difficulty between
Sir Robert McClure and Capt. Fauxys, of the Nicaraguan
army:

At 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 10,
1857, the First Lieutenant of the British marines, Col. Esek
Sir Robert McClure commanding, went on board the Nicaraguan
schooner-of-war Granada, Capt. C. J. Fauxys, when the following conversation took place between him
and the Captain:

Lieut. Fauxys.—Sir Robert McClure has sent a
message to you, and wishes to speak with you. I am
here to receive him, and will do so.

Capt. Fauxys.—I have no authority to receive him, and
will not go on board the Esek.

Lieut. Fauxys.—I will go on board the Esek, and
will go to him.

Capt. Fauxys.—I will go on board the Esek, and
will go to him.

Capt. Fauxys.—I have no authority to receive him, and
will not go on board the Esek.

Capt. Fauxys.—I will go on board the Esek.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1857.

B. Barker will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The current number of this great Quarterly is worthy of its palmiest days. It contains a score of articles, each of which is enough to make a reputation. The first, entitled "Philip II. and His Times: Prescott and Motley," is an able and liberal review of the recent works of these eminent American historians; the second, on "Human Longevity," is one of the most exhaustive essays which this interesting topic has called forth; the third is a bold and earnest discussion of the subject of "Convocation;" the fourth a learned and philosophical critique of "Fergusson's Handbook of Architecture;" the fifth such a tribute to Macaulay as might be expected from a Review in whose pages he has shone so often and so brilliantly; the sixth a clear and thorough examination of the "Rights and Liabilities of Husband and Wife;" the seventh a brief but spirited and piquant notice of "French Society under the Directory;" the eighth a pleasant and finished sketch of "Scottish Lawyers and English Critics," suggested by Cockburn's Memorials of His Times;" the ninth an admirable paper on "Parliamentary Committees and Railway Legislation;" and the tenth a sensible and highly instructive view of "India, Persia, and Afghanistan." The Review as a whole is uncommonly rich in thought.

NEW STATES.—The stars upon our standard promise to increase their number more rapidly than ever. Arrangements are making to form a State out of the southwest corner of Michigan, to be called Superior. Michigan agrees to surrender that part of her territory which lies without the Peninsula, and Wisconsin consents to part with that portion of her territory which lies on the shore of the great Lake, besides which Minnesota must yield a portion of her territory immediately adjoining.

It limits the area of the State to 50,000 square miles, and provides that it may be admitted into the Union when it has attained a population of ninety thousand. This will leave nearly three-quarters of the territory beyond the boundaries of the State, from which three large members of the confederacy will be formed at no distant day. The Territory of Washington will be divided into two States, each of them considerably larger than Virginia. Minnesota has territory enough for four large States, and is rapidly filling up with population. Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico will not be long in a territorial condition, and new States will probably even be formed from portions of Texas and California. What country ever presented such evidences of progress and prosperity? Those who contemplate securing new national flags should wait until all the stars shine out in our glorious blue.

HOW LIEUT. MAURY WAS CRIPPLED.—In October, 1857, Lieut. Maury was on his way from the West to New York to join the Home Squadron, then engaged on the coast survey. At Somerset, Ohio, the stage in which he was a passenger capsized, and Lieut. M. received a severe injury of the knee. He lay at Somerset for two months, suffering much. He finally reached Philadelphia, and was then assigned to shore service in the Observatory at Washington, and has since then acquired his brilliant but somewhat exaggerated reputation.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY MURDER TRIAL IN TOLEDO, OHIO.—An extraordinary murder trial is now going on in Toledo, in this State. One J. M. Ward has been indicted for the murder of his wife in Sylvania, near Toledo, under circumstances of a peculiarly atrocious and horrible character. We recollect of but one case that bears an analogy to it, which was that of Ling Corrigan, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was convicted of murdering his wife and then burning her body in a fire. The body was never found, and the evidence of guilt, though strong, was entirely circumstantial.

In the present instance, the evidence against Ward consists in his wife's disappearance—his contradictory statements as to her whereabouts—the fact that in the ash-pile some bones have been found, evidently belonging to a human being, as we'll as a lock of hair of the color of Mrs. Ward's, and that stains of blood have been found on the prisoner's bed, and that lights were seen in his house at a late hour for a few nights preceding Mrs. Ward's disappearance, and that the neighbors heard somebody chopping, which sounded like the cutting of meat. In the clock-case was found a vial containing a powerful acid, which, upon being applied to iron, eat it immediately. It is surmised that with this acid he made away with the body. The dresses and clothes of the deceased were also found in the house, which contradicts the idea of her going off voluntarily, that is advanced by the prisoner in his defense.

These are some of the points of testimony on the trial, the result of which will be looked for with much interest. If the prisoner is guilty, his crime is one of the most atrocious and bloody recorded in the criminal calendar. In noticing the case, the Toledo Blade says:

The prisoner is, of course, the object of chief interest. He appears to be a man of forty, rather tall, straight and well looking. He is dressed in a good suit of black, with a black silk vest, and has a black beard and black hair, which last appear to have been considerably thinned out by the course of nature, and the want of "Resso's Hair Tonic." His name is John Hinkle, and he is a member of the "order" not written there any more legibly than on a hundred other faces in the court-room. On the table in front of the Prosecuting Attorney, this morning, were the bone which had been collected from the ash-pile, and the stove. They consist mostly of the pelvis and thigh, together with a few ribs. The iron of the vial, the acid, the glass, the parsonal ribs, and braces, and a variety of other articles are also to be seen there. The prisoner seems a little tremulous at certain stages of the proceedings, but in the main bears himself with as much indifference as the other spectators.

MORE ARCTIC RELICS.—We saw this morning, at the publishing house of Messrs. Childs & Peter-son, Arch street, above Sixth, some curious and interesting relics of Dr. Kane's last exploring expedi-tion, which have just been received by Messrs. C. & P. They consist of fur clothing worn by some of the officers and men, and they afford a better idea of the intensity of the cold in those high Northern regions than anything we have yet seen. Among the garments is a winter suit worn by Brooks. The boots are in themselves a sight. They are made of the hide of the Polar bear with the long wiry white fur outward.

They were worn with dog skin stockings, made with the fur inside, and they look as though no cold could penetrate them. These substantial understandings did good service during the long period the Advance was locked up in the ice with her ad-venturous crew. Brooks's reindeer skin coat, faced with thick black fur, is also among the relics, and its well-worn surface is eloquent of hard service.

Morton's seal and dog skin stockings, which he wore when he discovered the open water, are among the collection, and also his cap or "jumper," made of the soft skin of a pup seal and tastefully embel-lished with a fox's tail by way of plume.

Some of the garments were intended for summer wear and are made of light seal skin. Those intended for winter service are made from the hide of the Polar bear. The better class of summer gear was made by professed hands at Upernivik. The rougher and more serviceable articles were manu-factured on shipboard. The lightest of the summer clothing would be considered sweltering wear at midwinter in this latitude.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

TURKISH WOMEN.—THE HAREM.—The following very interesting letter from Constantinople we find in the Boston Journal. Our lady readers will especially enjoy it:

Born in the harem, the first idea impressed on the infant Ottoman is restraint; for, with arms tightly bound to the sides of its puny body, after the fashion of an Egyptian mummy, it is corded down into a cradle, out of which certain ingenious domestic contrivances obviate the necessity of taking the child, for weeks at a time. Reared in the harem, for eight years her life is one of comparative freedom, if exemption from all physical and mental exertion can so be called. At this advanced age, Madamօselle assumes matronly airs, puts on the impenetrable veil, and is betrothed to her maneuvering parents to the son of equally strategic progenitors.

It conports us now to describe our heroine, for the Turkish idea of female beauty chemist not with our own. Fatima (for so shall she be christened) rejoices in jet-black eyes, tremulous pupils which quiver under long lashes, and are brow-beaten by thick arches meeting at the root of the nose. Her cheeks must be pale to admit of rouge, and above all she must possess a marked tendency to corpulence. *En passant*, this latter attraction wonderfully increases the marketable value of a Circassian slave, and is so highly prized that the chief favorite of a former Sultan was a delicate creature of about 300 pounds weight, who went by the sobriquet of the boneless lady.

A few years roll on; Fatima is yet unmarried, and thus far her future lord and master has been invisible. As the event approaches, however, mamma promises, if she behaves herself like a good girl, to allow the child to see her betrothed. A glance through a crack in the door, a peep through the key-hole, is supposed to content the curiosity of the sex, inasmuch as it makes little difference whether she approves or disapproves mamma's choice. Poor Selim, the future husband, boasts not even this privilege; but, if he be a lad of ardent temperament, or disposed to do the thing up in style, he bribe some old crone to pay a visit to the object of his parents' affection, and report on her personal appearance. Our worthy spy, as a matter of course, receives from Fatima's papa a douceur somewhat larger, and it is very unreasonable to suppose that she represents the damsel otherwise than under the figure of a graceful, fragrant pink, or under some equally horticultural similitude.

The course of Oriental love, therefore, runs smooth, and, on some Monday or Friday, for no other days of the week are considered lucky, the marriage is consummated. After feasting, which last for several days, according to the wealth of the parties, exchange and exhibition of presents, which consist invariably of embroidered towels for the bath, and a brazier, for live coals in winter, the fair subject of our tale becomes, not Mrs. Selim, but Lady Fatima. Selim possibly may add other dark-eyed maidens to his house hold, but she is par excellence his wife, and the rest claim to be nothing higher than slaves to her whims and caprices. Our heroine, in the eyes of the law, must now consider herself a nonentity, a mere drudge of her husband's; but if a spark of female contumacy lingers in her breast, and she takes Zaire, Habibee, and other of her neighbors as models, poor Selim can lead a sad life of it; in fact become a henpecked husband. He has not the consolation of treating her as an irrational creature, for it is an absurdity, trumped up by some old bachelor, that the Turkish female possesses no soul, and is excluded from Paradise. The Prophet, it is true, in a fit of untimely plesantry, once told an importunate shire that no woman could enter the celestial gates. But Fatima, if at all versed in theology, or just returned from listening to her favorite imam in that mosque across the way, can also inform us, that when Mahomet perceived the effect of his rude speech, and how necessary it was to the progress of his religion to get on the right side of the sex, he changed his aged follower's sorrow into joy, by adding that she would be rejuvenated before entering the regions of the blessed. Let but a rash Ghiaour broach so ungallant a tenet, and we take the responsibility of asserting, that Lady F. would join her calumniated sisters in alasing the wretch by a copious expectoration and salutary application of the slipper.

"But how does our belle pass her in-door hours?" methinks I hear some of my fair readers exclaim. Her private life is a mystery, rendered impenetrable by withered eunuchs, latticed jalousies, high walls, and vigilant warders. Enough, however, is gleaned from an accumulation of accidental developments, to show that these hours of irksome surveillance are shortened in private baths; in decking herself out in the finery and jewels presented by her lord; in exciting the envy of her less favored rivals; in smoking cigarettes, and in all those petty details of the toilette in which an unrefined emin seeks relief. Indeed, it is stated on no less an authority than the imperial physicians, that the end of many a Sultana has been hastened by her persisting in wearing the thinnest gauze dresses in the chilly saloons of the palace—a fact which seems to substantiate the assertions of our own ladies at home, that when they dress for the admiration of their own sex, not for pouring irresistible broadsides into the stronger vessels.

Our Odalisk is not a mantel ornament, studiously secluded in the harem; she is allowed to gaze at the world, but never to mix in it. Every Friday she may ride to the Valley of Sweet Waters, or take a row over into Asia to the Heavenly Waters. True, another day of Fatima's existence is dragged out, but how? By being vigilantly watched. By squatting cross-legged on a bit of rug. By listening to the execrable walls of strolling minstrels. By expressing the same childish surprise at the same feats of the same jugglers, and laughing heartily at their indecile jokes. By trying to imagine that she never saw the trite tricks of a veteran bear, which has grown superannuated in affording amusement to the public. By munching a bit of luncheon held in beauteous fingers, and throwing the crumbs for the hundredth time to the expectant fish, never supposing herself tired of watching their gambols. Whether this general opinion is right or wrong, this denouncer saith not.

There will be a great sale of swamp lands in Randolph county, Mo., on the first Monday of April next, at Huntsville, the county seat. These were lands donated to the county by the General Government. The lands were not, strictly speaking, swamps. Very little expense would drain them and make them valuable. There is not the least doubt but these lands will be worth \$6 an acre in six years from now. They will sell, it is thought, at from ten cents to eighty cents, on time—certainly a chance for a spec. There are still large bodies of land on the south of the Missouri unentered. There are fortunes yet to be made in this great State.

The crops last year were miserable, especially in some portions of the State. In Franklin and up to the Osage there is actual suffering from the short corn crops.

Well, after all they say of this opening empire on which the star of glory dawns, Old Kentuck for me, JOTTER.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—A Wife Charged with Applying Chloroform to her Husband.—A very curious and mysterious affair took place this morning in the Twelfth ward. About 4 o'clock the residents in Lawrence street were startled by loud cries of "Police!" "Police!" Windows were raised in every direction, and officer Ernest, hurrying to the spot, found that the cries were uttered by a man named John Hinkle, living at No. 1 Lawrence street. The officer upon entering the house was informed by the author of all the noise, that his wife had attempted to apply chloroform to him in his sleep, and he insisted upon having her arrested. The officer was met by the cries of the children, and the anguish of the woman, and he declined making an arrest at that time. After daylight a warrant was procured, and Mrs. Tacy Hinkle, the accused, was arrested and taken before Alderman Devlin for a hearing.

The husband was examined, and testified that he went home about 2 o'clock this morning, and went to bed. About two hours afterwards he awoke, and found that his wife was holding a roll of cotton or rags, which had been saturated with something, to his nose. He seized her hand and snatched the cotton from her. He stated, too, that a bottle containing chloroform was afterwards found in the house.

Dr. J. D. Onins, druggist, at the corner of Fifth and Coates streets, was sworn, and testified that Mrs. Hinkle had purchased chloroform at his store last night.

Dr. Bethell testified that he had examined the rags alleged to have been taken from the defendant, and found that they had been saturated with turpentine and oil only.

Mrs. Hinkle was held in \$2,000 bail to answer.

The affair is involved in much mystery. Mrs. Hinkle bore a good character, but she lived very unhappily with her husband. The latter is the proprietor of a rectory under the Red Lion tavern, in Second street, below Noble. The transaction has created no little excitement in the neighborhood in which it happened.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

GARRICK AND KEAN.—Edmund Kean was a great favorite of Mrs. Garrick, the widow of the celebrated actor. Whenever it was desirable that a new performer at Drury Lane should make a hit, the committee used to bring the venerable old lady to her private box, to say he reminded her of David. She said so, and this went the round of the papers accordingly. In the case of Kean she spoke honestly. He did remind her of her husband, and was nearer to him by many degrees than any actor she had ever seen, although both agreed he could not play Abel Dragger. Once in conversation he complained to her that the papers made terrible mistakes as to his conceptions of character, readings, points and other peculiarities.

"These people," said he, "don't understand their business; they give me credit where I make no effort to deserve it, and they pass over the passages on which I have bestowed the most care and attention."

They then began to talk about the improvements in the East, it is enough to know that in this nineteenth century, in the new palace of the Sultan, designed by English architects, four dungeons are readily shown to the traveler, which are intended for refractory wives and sulky concubines.

It is never my purpose, wantonly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic privacy, but, as the following narrative has appeared in print more than once, I feel warranted in repeating it as a good illustration of harem life, and will also vouch for its authenticity. Some years since, an English practi-

titioner, formerly attached to Lord Byron as his private physician, at present a resident of this city, married a most beautiful Greek lady. Owing to gross improprieties on her part, a separation ensued, whereupon she immediately attached herself to the harem of an old Pasha, who had long been fascinated by her beauty. So passionately enamored became the Turk, that when appointed ambassador to France, the honor conferred was mingled with regret at the separation it implied. No heir had thus far crowned their union, but, tempted by the thought of the valuable present bestowed on the happy mother on such interesting occasions, before his departure she hinted a false piece of intelligence, calculated to fill her master with joy.

To brief, a new-born child was procured, all the necessary maternal symptoms counterfeited, and short had been his sojourn in Paris when a messenger arrived, announcing the birth of a son and heir. The courier returned to Constantinople loaded with presents for the Greek, and the imposition bade fair to pass current, when a feeble old eunuch, who had become acquainted with the minutest details, threatened to reveal all to his master. Bribe were ineffectual; the faithful servant was above corruption; she therefore sent him to her private bath and there strangled him with her own hands. These circumstances were too atrocious to remain long concealed; bruited about in the capital, they soon reached the ears of the Pasha. Post haste he returned home on a leave of absence, and—lowstrung the fiend, methinks most of my readers will say—not a bit of it; in the patriarchal language employed by Abraham to Hagar, she was coolly ordered to take herself off. The authorities, so far from avenging the death of the eunuch, soon had the delicate task of examining, but never deciding, a case on the docket of fair Greek versus Pasha, for the restoration of jewels given to her by her master in his uxorious days. So much for Turkish justice. STAMBUL.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

Saint Louis—Missouri Lands—Slavery—Kansas.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Perhaps never in the "annals of the West" has the tide of emigration come nearer a flood than it has the present season. Every hotel in St. Louis is crowded. Hardly one of them but has had to turn off applicants for rooms during the past week. Several ways is this accounted for—the state of navigation through the wharves is the principal cause of the present rise in the tide. St. Louis has one evidence of the energy and wisdom of its "merchant princes"—it has larger factories and more magnificent business than dwelling houses. Would it be in St. Louis!

St. Louis is (politically) a free soil city. The Democrat, which a year since would have repelled the imputation of such a thing as a libel and an insult, is now an out-spoken and defiant unconditional emancipationist. Nor do the Republicans or Leader, organs of the other wings of the party, denounce, or even sneer at the positions of the Democrat. It is slavery which is practically extinct in St. Louis city and county. With one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, there are but three thousand slaves, and one thousand of those are outside the city.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.

Wednesday Evening, March 25, 1857.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FAREWELL to AMERICA!

MISS LOUISA PYNE

AND

MR. W. HARRISON'S

LAST CONCERT IN LOUISVILLE

PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Solo—Piano. MR. A. SEDGWICK.
2. Cavatina—“Loi que je garde Loin.” Sir H. Bishop.
3. Miss LOUISA PYNE.
4. Ballad—“Remember Me” (from the Bohemian Girl).
5. MR. W. HARRISON.
6. Solo—Concertina First Concerto for Violin, De Beriot.
7. MR. A. SEDGWICK.
8. Duet—“Oh Maritana!” (from the Opera of Maritana).
9. Wallace.
10. Miss LOUISA PYNE AND MR. W. HARRISON.
11. Buffo Song—“Loi que je garde Loin.” (from the Barber of Seville).
12. MR. HORNCASTLE.

AN INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Ballad—“I dreamt that I dwelt” (from the Bohemian Girl).
2. Miss LOUISA PYNE.
3. Song—“Let me like a Soldier fall” (from Maritana).
4. MR. W. HARRISON. (Wallace).
5. Fantasia—Concertina (variations and a little on the Reliante on “Le Carnaval de Venise”).
6. Sedgwick.
7. Solo—Concertina First Concerto for Violin, De Beriot.
8. Scotch Song—“Charlie is my darling.”
9. Miss LOUISA PYNE.
10. Buffo Song—“Blue Beard.”
11. J. Parry.
12. Irish Ballad—“Gra Gial Machree” (by desire).
13. MR. W. HARRISON.
14. Glee—“Down on Shannon’s Banks,” composed especially for this party.
15. H. M. Levi.
16. Miss LOUISA PYNE, MR. W. HARRISON, and Mr. HORNCASTLE.

MUSICAL CONDUCTOR. MR. A. SEDGWICK.

In consequence of the Concerts coming on successive evenings, it will not be possible to make any provision for Secured Seats, but it has been decided to put the price of tickets at FIFTY CENTS, for the first time, and also to make the tickets for the last two evenings, so that persons purchasing tickets for the first concert, will not be able to sell them, with seats, more than those intended on Wednesday evening; regulations which the management trusts will prove satisfactory to the public.

Doors open 7 o’clock; Concert to commence at 8 o’clock, precisely.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourth and Main streets.

ian 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Facit & Co.

m25 j&b

A Fine Brick House for Rent.

Will be rented on the 15th. Wish to buy or

hire a superior Cook, Washer, and Ironer. Apply to R. VAUGHAN.

At Brawner & Vaughan’s Corner, near Third st.

m25 j&b

Reward!

DROWNED on Monday morn. of March 2d instant,

about one mile below Brook L. river, Ky. William H. Kintner, about 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and black hair,

had on dark striped cassimere jacket, brown cassimere vest,

supposed to be without coat; his name is marked on his under clothes; also on his person a gold hunting watch,

steel job chain with gold hook.

He will pay on recovery and delivery of his body an amount exceeding in value all values found on his person.

JACOB L. KINTNER, Rock Haven, Ky.

m25 b&w

John Kintner, Rock Haven, Ky.

m25 b&w

How is it?

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL’S beautiful AM-

BROTHYPES! Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up, and it was necessary that the public atten-

tion be called to be humbugged even by a name,

as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Troxel’s Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beau-

tiful as Hallé to fade.

Those who are particularly invited to call before are elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$30.

Also, rights for sale in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist,

Main st., between Second and Third,

over House’s Printing Telegraph Office.

je10 j&b

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving one per cent. Tennessee currency the

following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS’ BANK, Nashville; do;

BANK OF NASHVILLE; do;

BANK OF THE UNION; do;

BANK OF THE CONFEDERACY; do;

TRADE’S BANK; do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; do;

NORTHERN BANK TENN. Clarksville; do;

125 b&f D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

tended to him by his friends and the public generally,

respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal

Yard and Office on Second and Green streets,

where strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to

receive a large share of public patronage.

We keep always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh

and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is

represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to

any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of

the first families none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seven-

th. & E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watch, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior

manner.

Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

m25 j&b

Saddlery Warehouse.

A large assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and

TRUNKS, made up and purchased, can

therefore be sold low at

C. PROAL’S,

70 Third st., between Main and Market.

Accordions! Accordions!

300 ACCORDIONS of all styles (a direct importation

from the manufactory in Paris) for sale whole-

sale or retail at greatly reduced prices by

D. FAUDS & CO.,

Importers of Musical Goods,

m25 j&b 539 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

FLOUR—100 bbls for sale by

curd & co.

539 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

F. SHEET MUSIC.

WE have just received by express a large

stock of new and standard Music from all

the publishers in the United States, which

added to our stock on hand, makes the largest stock of

Sheet Music in the South or West, which we will sell at

the publishers’ prices.

We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the

public that we have secured CHARLES L. WARD (author of

“The Old Play-Ground,” &c.) to take charge of our Sheet

Music department, who will take great pleasure in waiting

upon the public, and especially the ladies, playing over

the music for them.

TRIP & CRAGG.

The Principles of Practical Agriculture; by Thos.

The Culture of the Grape and Wine-Making; by A. B.

BRAND.

The above, together with Cook Books and every other

kind of Receipt Book of use, in store and for sale by

m25 j&b C. HAGAN & CO., Main street.

FLOUR—100 bbls for sale by

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539 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

DOMESTIC.

Imported from

London, Paris, & other European Cities.

Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)
A Scene at the White House—A Disappointment—Calculations Spoiled—The President—The Cormorants, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1857.

While I was in the vicinity of the White House, yesterday morning, it occurred to me, "Just step in and see what the 'sovereigns' are about." I was bowed into the hall by Edward, the polite Irish janitor; and, following a couple of "sharp-set strangers," soon reached the vicinity of the President's office, where I met over a hundred persons, dressed in their best clothes, and exhibiting much impatience in their countenances as well as by constantly shifting their positions and struggling to get a peep into the sanctum whenever the door was opened to let out some one who had had his "say" to the President. The porter had his hands full of cards, to be passed in, *scrutinized*, while the authors of the autographs watched with painful solicitude the movements of that ordinarily humble but now important personage. He was the recipient of many compliments, such as a familiar slap on the back, and the exclamation, "My good fellow, pray don't forget that I handed my card to you first;" and "Pleasant day; ah—do you think I'll get a chance shortly?" The poor fellow had truly hard time; and, according to my observation, he should receive a pension for life for his wonderful exhibition of patience. It should be remarked, that the aforesaid doorkeeper was once a soldier. He did not mind big guns, and therefore can stand his ground against hungry politicians.

The New Yorkers, "hards" and "softs," were fortunate in getting the first pull at the President, and they dogged him for more than an hour. Notwithstanding their importunities, he refused to "surrender at discretion." By the time those pure-minded gentlemen had exhausted all their gas and arguments, the cabinet hour approached. To see each of the hundred unsatisfied and "unfeared" separately, would have consumed many hours; so the President ordered the doors to be thrown open, and admitted them all at the same time! As every man had *private* business with the President, he did not wish to make a *public* exhibition of it! There was no chance for whispering in his ear, or taking him aside. Here was a dilemma! I overheard some remarks, among a little squad, to the effect, "Gentlemen, let's try him again; we may stand a better chance next time;" whereupon they began to stow away their carefully-prepared documents, to be formally presented to Mr. Buchanan on a future occasion. Others, however, marched boldly up to the President, sticking manuscripts at him, in regular succession. The President bowed as the papers were piled upon his hands, as much as to say, "Very well, gentlemen; any more of the same sort?" The fellows, who thus ill-treated the President, deserve a sound thrashing; it was disgraceful to them; and I should be glad to learn that not one of that gaunt and hungry crew received a single crumb from the executive table. Such cormorants have nearly killed the President. They act as if nothing was to be attended to but *office!* OFFICE!! As to who stimulated the appetite, is another question.

The Cabinet hour having arrived, the regiment of besiegers retired, with "lingering steps and slow." Having some idle time, and anxious to know what was done in the White House during the afternoon, I again "stepped in." There were now not more than twenty "outsiders" present. The Cabinet adjourned at 3 o'clock. This was the signal for the "onset." Two or three of them, one after another, entered, but I noticed that they did not seem to be as well pleased on *coming out!* Of course, they retained their own secrets; they probably realized

"The fluctuating pangs of hope and fear;
Joy's distant still and sorrows ever near."

It was a sad blow to the remainder when they were informed that the President would receive no more company for the day.

I am truly glad, on the President's account, that to-day is Sunday. He should have time to recuperate; for to-morrow the New York fellows will again fly at him. Those who were disappointed on Saturday, and the fresh comers, will also be on hand. I utter a solemn truth when I say that no man on earth could endure for a month the excessive annoyance to which the President during the past week has been subjected.

The Clarendon-Dallas treaty, as amended by the Senate, has been approved by the President and his Cabinet. They came to the conclusion Saturday to send it back to England, for the approval or rejection of Her Majesty's Government. A special messenger will take it over; Alexander H. Evans, connected with the letter-writing corps, has been commissioned as such officer. A nice little trip, which I trust may do him good. The British Minister is favorable to the treaty, as amended, and the probability is it will be ratified by our trans-Atlantic neighbor.

Governor Geary has rendered himself unpopular with the Administration by his publications at St. Louis. His resignation, which was not received until yesterday, will doubtless be accepted. The question now is, "who will be his successor?"—and the echo replies, "wait a little longer."

So far, the Boston, Philadelphia, and California appointments (the important ones) have been made. New York comes next. In the course of a week, the Administration will have relieved itself from an immense pressure.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—Contrary to the general belief, Mr. Cobden's motion on the Canton question has resulted in a defeat of the Palmerston Administration; 263 members of the House of Commons voting in favor of the motion, and 247 against, leaving the government in a minority of 16. On the Monday evening previous to the division, a number of the usual supporters of the Cabinet were called together by Lord Palmerston, to whom he declared his views at some length; and received in reply assurance of support. The general opinion was that the majority of the Ministers would be between 30 and 40, and that their tenure of office would be thus secured at least until the dissolution of Parliament, which would take place next year. Very different was the result. A defeat upon a motion directly censuring the government in the popular branch of the Legislature, it is supposed, will necessarily result either in the resignation of the Ministers or in a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people.

It is generally supposed that Lord Palmerston will adopt the latter course after the supplies are voted, and that he feels persuaded that, whatever a "factions coalition" may achieve, he possesses the confidence of the country on the Chinese question, and on his general policy. If this supposition be well founded, (his speech at the close of the debate would certainly warrant it,) it is not likely that he will allow "the triple coalition,—the Manchester or Peace Policy men, led by Mr. Cobden; the Tory Protectionists, by Mr. Disraeli, and the Peelites, by Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell,—to unseat him altogether, without an effort to recover his position by an appeal to the people, with whom he certainly has been a great favorite. In case Parliament is dissolved, the event will probably take place in May, after the Easter recess.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

INQUEST No. 17.—Taken on the body of George C. Keller, who was shot on Sunday night, on Green street, between Jackson and Hancock, at Mr. Rap's coffee house. Verdict of the jury, "that said Geo. C. Keller came to his death from a ball discharged from a self-cocking pistol in the hands of James McMullin.

March 24, 1857. A. H. BRYAN, C. J. C.

MATTINGS—200 pieces No. 1 Gouqua Matting, 4-4, 5, and 6-4, white and checked. C. DUVAL & CO'S.

CARS AND CARRIAGES—I have received the whole agency for the sale of Baker's celebrated Cabs and Carriages for children, embracing four qualities and three sizes. For sale low to the trade. W. W. TALBOT, 94 Fourth st.

N. B. These Carriages are much more durable than the Eastern made and equally so low.

FANCY BASKETS—5 cases German and French Fancy Baskets received and for sale low to the trade by W. W. TALBOT, 94 Fourth st.

RUGS—Rich Mosaic Rugs; Do Chenille do; Tufted and Velvet Rugs; Do Brocades; Do; All descriptions of Parlor and Front-door Mats; at f 23 & b.

C. DUVAL & CO'S.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The following extract from a private letter, dated Hong Kong, January 14, received in London, shows that apprehension existed lest the British should be overpowered by the Chinese:

Matters are growing worse and worse. Our forces are utterly paralyzed and acting only on the defensive, while the Chinese take the offensive, and with some considerable success. In the fight in which they view such affairs. They have driven down the fortifications and driven us into the hills. They are taking prisoners so many that the Admiral is abandoning it. They have taken one river steamer, the Thibet, murdered all the foreigners on board, and burnt her. They have attacked another, and nearly taken her. They came down in force on one of the forts held by us, and sacked it. The admiral Major Poore had become connected with it.

Applications have been made for the construction of the wagon roads to the Pacific, which were authorized by the act of the late Congress; but the Secretary of the Interior has taken no action in the premises.

Forts Kearney and Laramie will not be abandoned until autumn.

Although it is understood that the following New York appointments were made to-day, the official promulgation has been withheld: Schell, Collector; Hart, Surveyor; Sanders, Navy Agent; Ryders, Marshal; Fowler, Postmaster; Birdsall, Naval Officer.

Robert J. Walker was at the White House to-day, when the Governorship of Kansas was offered him, which his friends say he has declined.

From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.
Robert J. McHatton has been appointed Postmaster of New Orleans, vice Nevitt, removed.

The Departments are overwhelmed with applications, personal and political, for minor appointments, growing out of a misapprehension of the principle of rotation, which, as a general rule, was intended only to apply to the larger class of offices.

In consequence of the sickness of Mr. Appleton (who is now convalescent), there have been various unfounded rumors about the Union newspaper; and among those which are untrue, is one stating that Major Poore had become connected with it.

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